

THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AND ITS REGIMENTS



HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.



COVER: Marines of the 1st Marine Division march south from Koto-ri in subzero weather during the Chosin Reservoir campaign, December 1950.
Defense Department Photograph (MC) A 5372

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by

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Reference Section, Historical Branch



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1999

PCN 190 003148 00

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The 1st Marine Division

The 1st Marine Division is the direct descendant of the Advance Base Brigade, which was activated on 23 December 1913 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the early years of its existence, the brigade was deployed to a number of troubled areas in the Caribbean. The brigade was employed in a combat capacity in the "Banana Wars" in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic, and also participated in the landing at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

After a number of redesignations, the organization ultimately received its present designation of 1st Marine Division on 1 February 1941, while sta-

tioned at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The unit thus became the first division in Marine Corps history, and its eventual composition included the 1st, 5th, and 7th infantry regiments, and the 11th Marines artillery regiment.

Following the 7 December 1941 outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, the division deployed to the southwest Pacific to participate in the initial American invasion of Japanese-occupied territory. On 7 August 1942, the 1st Marine Division (reinforced), supported by two naval task forces and other escorting naval units, made amphibious landings on Guadalcanal and

Medal of Honor recipients for heroism on Guadalcanal at a formation at Balcombe, Australia, on 21 May 1943 were, from left, MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, Col Merritt A. Edson, 2dLt Mitchell Paige, and PltSgt John Basilone.





Above, a Marine throws a hand grenade at a Japanese emplacement on "Suicide Ridge," Peleliu, in September 1944. Below, Marines of the 1st Division assault former Japanese barracks in the town of Shuri, Okinawa, in late May 1945.



Tulagi in the Solomon Islands. After a hard-fought, six-months campaign, the struggle for Guadalcanal ended with a resounding American victory. The Guadalcanal campaign marked the first ground defeat of the heretofore invincible Japanese legions. In late December 1942, the division was withdrawn to Australia for rest and rehabilitation, having suffered almost 3,000 battle casualties.

After rebuilding for nine months in Australia, the division participated with the Sixth Army in the New Guinea-Bismarcks theater of action. On 26 December 1943, the division landed on western New Britain for the purpose of isolating Rabaul, and protecting the American advance towards New Guinea. After more than four months of sharp conflict in rugged terrain, the Japanese were forced from the western half of the island, and the 1st Marine Division was relieved by Army units. The division then moved to Pavuvu Island in the Russells to prepare for its next operation, the seizure of Peleliu.

On 15 September 1944, the 1st Marine Division landed on Peleliu in a bloody assault against a well-organized, well-led, thoroughly fortified enemy. By aggressive assault and bold maneuver, the division seized the campaign's prize, the Peleliu airfield, then cut the defender's position into localized pockets of resistance. A slow and costly battle of attrition was waged, in which the division suffered some 7,000 casualties before the island was declared secure in October.

The bloody battle for Okinawa was the last campaign for the 1st Marine Division in World War II. The valiant fighting spirit of the division was an important contribution to the successful conquest of Okinawa. As part of the Tenth Army's III Amphibious Corps, the division was one of the assault forces to land on the enemy bastion on 1 April 1945. The invasion of Okinawa marked the end of the "ocean" drive against Japan, a drive that began at Guadalcanal in 1942. Continuous and bloody fighting for the division would persist on Okinawa, however, until the island was secured in late June 1945. The division suffered more than 8,600 casualties in the three-month campaign.

The end of the war, on 14 August 1945, found the 1st Marine Division still on Okinawa, making preparations for the conquest of Japan. The news of the Japanese surrender was welcomed by all the officers and enlisted Marines. The 1st Marine Division was awarded three Presidential Unit Citations for its heroic participation in the Guadalcanal, Peleliu, and Okinawa campaigns. As always, the price of victory was high, as the divi-

sion suffered approximately 20,000 casualties during the course of World War II, including more than 5,000 deaths.

Three weeks after the Japanese surrender, the division was dispatched to China for occupation duty, where it supervised the disarmament and repatriation of Japanese troops in the northern part of the country. While in China, elements of the division had a number of encounters with Chinese Communist forces. In the spring of 1947, the division returned to the United States, where it was stationed at Camp Pendleton, California.

Along with the rest of the Marine Corps, the 1st Marine Division was reduced to peacetime strength during the late 1940s. The outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 thus found the division badly understrength. Nevertheless, elements of the division left in early July 1950 to help stem the tide of North Korean aggression. In Korea, the 5th Marines participated in the valiant defense of the Pusan Perimeter during July-August 1950. The rest of the 1st Marine Division departed Camp Pendleton in August, and on 15 September 1950, spearheaded the amphibious assault behind enemy lines at Inchon, which caught the enemy completely by surprise. The division went on to participate in the liberation (27 September) of the occupied Republic of Korea capital of Seoul.

After an unopposed landing in late October at Wonsan, on the east coast of Korea, the 1st Marine Division was ordered to advance northwest to the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir. In late November, the division was assaulted by 10 Chinese Communist divisions, which had charged down from surrounding mountains with the expressed purpose of destroying the 1st Marine Division. In an epic movement, the 1st Marine Division completed a successful fighting withdrawal through 78 miles of mountain roads in northeast Korea, before reaching the port of Hungnam. Although suffering more than 4,000 battle casualties and uncounted instances of frostbite, the division inflicted nearly 25,000 casualties on Communist forces.

The next two and one-half years saw 1st Marine Division participation in many front-line operations in Korea. During 1951, the division took part in United Nations offensive operations against North Korean guerrillas, and later participated in the advance through the mountains of east-central Korea. Hard fighting erupted in the summer and fall of 1951 near the "Punchbowl," a ridgeline overlooking a deep circular valley in the Korean mountains.

During March 1952, the 1st Marine Division was



Above, 1st Division Marines march down the main street of Tientsin on 11 October 1945, during the occupation of North China. Below, Marines prepare to withdraw from Koto-ri, Korea, during the Chosin Reservoir campaign in December 1950



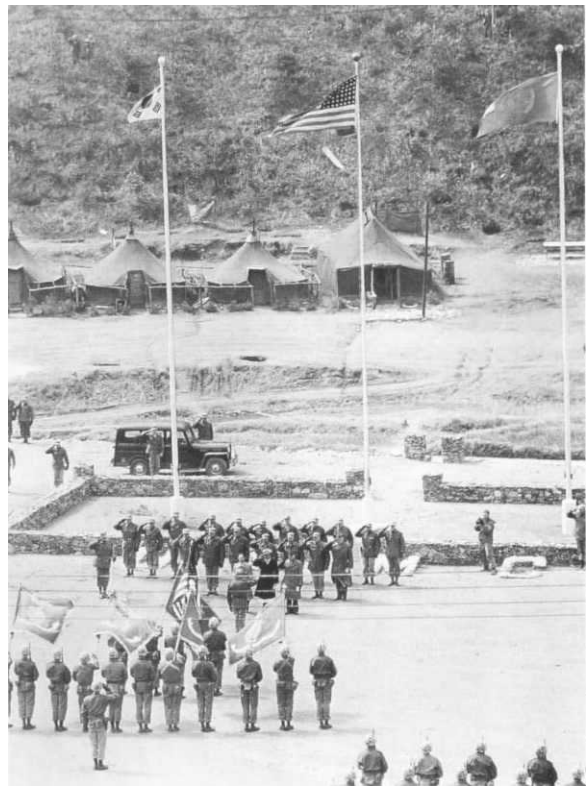
reassigned to the far western end of the Eighth Army line in western Korea, and it was here that the division conducted its successful defense of Outpost Bunker Hill. A winter lull during January-February 1953 brought some relief to Marines at the front, while cease-fire talks at Panmunjom remained suspended. The relative quiet on the front was rudely shattered in late March 1953, when Communist forces mounted a massive offensive across the United Nations front line, which hit 1st Marine Division outposts in their right sector. Particularly bitter fighting ensued during the "Nevada Cities" outposts campaign.

On 27 July, a truce ending three years of fighting in Korea was finally signed at Panmunjom. Although the fighting had ended, the 1st Marine Division remained in defensive positions in South Korea for nearly two more years, before redeployment to Camp Pendleton in the spring of 1955.

The Cuban Missile Crisis in the fall of 1962 caused the deployment of elements of the division to Guantanamo Bay and the Caribbean. Less than three years later, elements of the division were once more deployed for the Far East, this time in connection with the escalating war in Vietnam.

During the summer of 1965, elements of the division began their gradual deployment to the Republic of Vietnam. The following March, division

Marines from Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, engage the enemy in a fire fight in the streets of Hue, Vietnam, on 19 February 1968.



The 1st Marine Division receives the Korean Presidential Unit Citation during ceremonies at the division command post on 25 March 1953.



headquarters moved from Okinawa to Chu Lai. Its zone of operation was originally in the southern two provinces of I Corps, Quang Tin and Quang Ngai. During 1965, 1st Marine Division units participated in Operations Starlite and Piranha—the first major engagements with the enemy for American ground troops. By June 1966, all of the division was located in South Vietnam. Subsequent major engagements with the enemy included Operation Hastings in the summer of 1966, and Operations Union I and II in 1967.

During the 1968 Tet Offensive, units of the 1st Marine Division were involved in fierce fighting with both the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army. Elements of the division played a significant role assisting Republic of Vietnam forces in retaking the ancient Imperial city of Hue from Communist forces. The battle was characterized by bitter street fighting and hand-to-hand combat. Hue was finally captured, however, after the enemy suffered heavy losses. Other major operations in 1968 in which the 1st Marine Division played a significant role included Allen Brook, Mameluke Thrust, and Meade River. During 1969, the division continued to take part in combat operations, as evidenced by the heavy fighting which took place in

Operations Taylor Common and Oklahoma Hills. From late 1969 through early 1971, the 1st Marine Division was the only Marine division operating in the Republic of Vietnam, as a process of “Vietnamization” turned over more responsibility for defending the country to South Vietnamese military forces.

During 1970, the 1st Marine Division began to withdraw its regiments from Vietnam. Redeployment to the United States was completed in the late spring of 1971, thus ending one of the longest combat tours in American military history for an organization of its size. In Vietnam, the division's units participated in both multi-battalion-size battles, and small-unit, anti-guerrilla operations. It successfully conducted more than 160 named operations and thousands of small-unit actions while deployed in the war zone. The valor and dedication to duty of the Marines of the 1st Division was recognized by the three Presidential Unit Citations which were awarded to the organization for its Vietnam War service.

In 1975, the 1st Marine Division provided assistance in the housing, feeding, and care of Vietnamese refugees in Operation New Arrival. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the division con-

Marines of Company D, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, evacuate a wounded comrade to a waiting helicopter during Operation Taylor Common in January 1969.





Amphibious assault vehicles of the 1st Marine Division advance toward Kuwait City on 26 February 1991 during Operation Desert Storm.

ducted extensive training operations in order to maintain its traditional high level of preparedness.

The division's operational readiness was tested during the summer of 1990, when Iraqi forces invaded neighboring Kuwait on 2 August, and positioned assault forces close to the Saudi Arabian border. On 7 August, President George Bush ordered U.S. military forces to the Persian Gulf in Operation Desert Shield as part of a multinational force to defend Saudi Arabia against Iraqi aggression. A major deployment of American military forces, the largest since the Vietnam War, began immediately and included the 1st Marine Division.

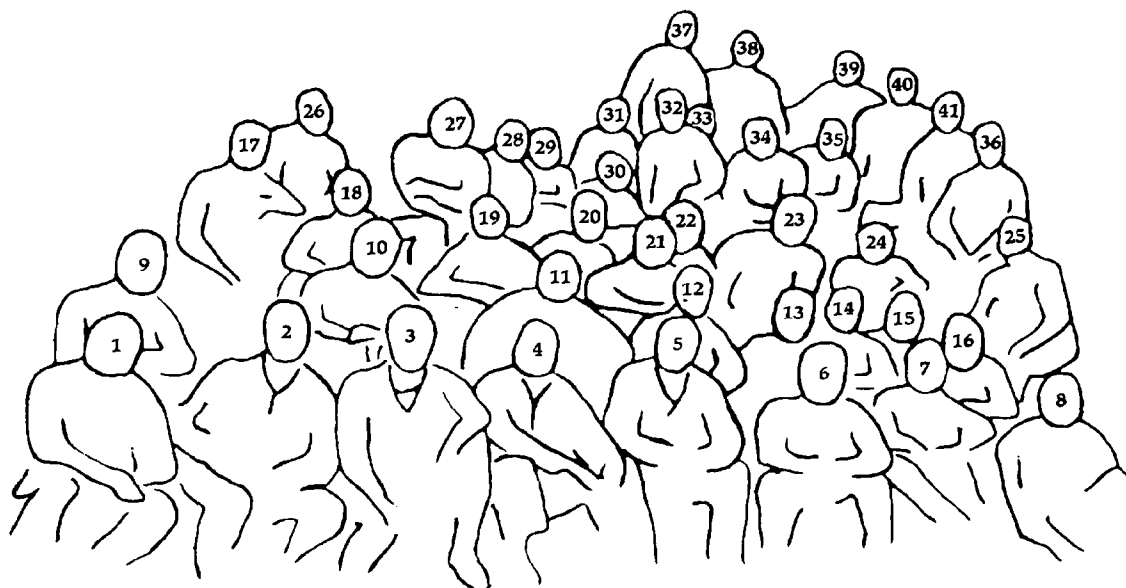
Elements of the 1st Marine Division began deployment during mid-August to Saudi Arabia, and by the first week of September, the division was established as the ground combat element of I Marine Expeditionary Force. Division personnel conducted extensive training in the desert with allied forces, including Arab coalition units.

On 16 January 1991, Operation Desert Shield became Operation Desert Storm, as forces of the allied coalition launched the air assault of the campaign. The first serious ground fighting of Operation Desert Storm began on 29 January, when Iraqi armored columns mounted an attack into Saudi Arabia along a 40-mile front, while simultaneously, an Iraqi brigade assaulted and held the evacuated coastal town of Khafji, farther to the east. The Iraqi armored columns were destroyed by 1st Marine Division units, and Khafji was retak-

en by Saudi and Qatari forces supported, in part, by division artillery and attack helicopters.

On the morning of 24 February 1991, the 1st Marine Division spearheaded the coalition ground assault drive into southern Kuwait, in the final chapter of Operation Desert Storm. The four main task forces of the 1st Marine Division — Papa Bear, Taro, Grizzly, and Ripper — slammed into the teeth of Iraqi defenses, and inflicted substantial damage to enemy forces. In 100 hours, the coalition forces had prevailed, and handed Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein and his forces a humiliating defeat. A cease-fire was declared by President Bush on 28 February. The speed of victory, the light casualties to Marine units, and the totality of the Iraqi defeat contributed to the soaring morale throughout the 1st Marine Division. By the end of March, more than half the division had departed Saudi Arabia, and the division completed its redeployment by late April 1991.

During the post-Desert Storm years, the 1st Marine Division has maintained a high degree of operational readiness, as its units have been called upon to assist in the defense of American interests, both at home and abroad. Elements of the division have participated in military operations and humanitarian missions in Somalia and Bangladesh, and have also assisted in joint task force drug operations in the United States. The 1st Marine Division, oldest of the Marine Corps divisions, stands ready to meet the challenges of a new millennium.



- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Col G. R. Rowan | 12. LtCol F. C. Biebusch | 23. Maj W. Chalfant III | 34. Maj R. B. Luckey |
| 2. Col P. A. del Valle | 13. LtCol E. A. Pollock | 24. Maj D. W. Fuller | 35. LtCol S. G. Taxis |
| 3. Col W. C. James | 14. LtCol E. J. Buckley | 25. Maj F. C. Thompson | 36. LtCol E. H. Price |
| 4. MajGen A. A. Vandegrift | 15. LtCol W. W. Barr | 26. Maj R. G. Ballance | 37. LtCol M. B. Twining |
| 5. LtCol G. C. Thomas | 16. LtCol R. P. Coffman | 27. Maj H. W. Buse, Jr. | 38. LtCol W. A. Reaves |
| 6. Col C. B. Cates | 17. LtCol F. R. Geraci | 28. Maj J. G. Frazer | 39. LtCol J. D. Macklin |
| 7. Col R. McC. Pate | 18. LtCol W. E. Maxwell | 29. Maj H. H. Crockett | 40. LtCol H. C. Waterman |
| 8. Cdr W. T. Brown, USN | 19. LtCol E. G. Hagen | 30. LtCol L. B. Cresswell | 41. Maj J. C. Murray |
| 9. Col W. J. Whaling | 20. LtCol W. N. McKelvy, Jr. | 31. Maj R. O. Bowen | |
| 10. Col F. B. Goettge | 21. LtCol J. N. Frisbee | 32. LtCol J. A. Bemis | |
| 11. Col L. P. Hunt | 22. Maj M. V. O'Connell | 33. Col K. W. Benner | |

1st Marine Division

Commanding Generals

MajGen Holland M. Smith 1 February 1941 - 13 June 1941
 MajGen Philip H. Torrey 14 June 1941 - 22 March 1942
 MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift 23 March 1942 - 7 July 1943
 MajGen William H. Rupertus 8 July 1943 - 1 November 1944
 MajGen Pedro A. del Valle 2 November 1944 - 8 August 1945

 MajGen Dewitt Peck 9 August 1945 - 9 June 1946
 MajGen Keller E. Rockey 10 June 1946 - 17 September 1946
 MajGen Samuel L. Howard 18 September 1946 - 17 June 1947
 Col Alva B. Lasswell (Acting) 18 June 1947 - 6 July 1947
 MajGen Graves B. Erskine 7 July 1947 - 25 July 1950

 MajGen Oliver P. Smith 26 July 1950 - 23 February 1951
 BGen Lewis B. Puller (Acting) 24 February 1951 - 4 March 1951
 MajGen Oliver P. Smith 5 March 1951 - 26 April 1951
 MajGen Gerald C. Thomas 27 April 1951 - 10 January 1952
 MajGen John T. Seldon 11 January 1952 - 28 August 1952

 MajGen Edwin A. Pollock 29 August 1952 - 15 June 1953
 MajGen Randolph McC. Pate 16 June 1953 - 11 May 1954
 MajGen Robert H. Pepper 12 May 1954 - 23 July 1954
 MajGen Robert E. Hogaboom 24 July 1954 - 18 January 1955
 MajGen Merrill B. Twining 19 January 1955 - 17 August 1956

 MajGen Robert O. Bare 18 August 1956 - 30 June 1957
 MajGen David M. Shoup 1 July 1957 - 2 January 1958
 BGen Harvey C. Tschirgi 3 January 1958 - 4 February 1958
 MajGen Edward W. Snedeker 5 February 1958 - 7 October 1959
 BGen Thomas F. Riley 8 October 1959 - 13 November 1959

 MajGen Henry R. Paige 14 November 1959 - 6 June 1961
 BGen Frederick E. Leek 7 June 1961 - 30 July 1961
 MajGen James M. Masters, Sr. 31 July 1961 - 14 June 1962
 MajGen Herman Nickerson, Jr. 15 June 1962 - 9 April 1963
 MajGen William T. Fairbourn 10 April 1963 - 9 July 1965

 BGen Edward H. Hurst 10 July 1965 - 10 August 1965
 MajGen Lewis J. Fields 11 August 1965 - 30 September 1966
 MajGen Herman Nickerson, Jr. 1 October 1966 - 31 May 1967
 MajGen Donn J. Robertson 1 June 1967 - 26 June 1968
 MajGen Carl A. Youngdale 27 June 1968 - 20 December 1968

 MajGen Ormond R. Simpson 21 December 1968 - 14 December 1969
 MajGen Edwin B. Wheeler 15 December 1969 - 26 April 1970
 MajGen Charles F. Widdecke 27 April 1970 - 29 April 1971
 MajGen Ross T. Dwyer, Jr. 30 April 1971 - 10 August 1972
 BGen Adolph G. Schwenk 11 August 1972 - 30 April 1973

MajGen Kenneth J. Houghton1 May 1973 - 12 August 1974
 BGen William L. McLulloch13 August 1974 - 1 June 1975
 MajGen Charles D. Mize2 June 1975 - 29 July 1976
 MajGen Edward A. Wilcox30 July 1976 - 5 July 1977
 BGen Marc A. Moore6 July 1977 - 7 August 1977

 MajGen Charles G. Cooper8 August 1977 - 8 August 1979
 MajGen Francis X. Quinn9 August 1979 - 31 July 1980
 MajGen James L. Day1 August 1980 - 12 August 1982
 MajGen Ernest C. Cheatham, Jr.13 August 1982 - 13 June 1985
 MajGen Clyde D. Dean.14 June 1985 - 23 April 1986

 BGen Matthew T. Cooper24 April 1986 - 13 August 1986
 MajGen James J. McMonagle14 August 1986 - 19 July 1988
 MajGen John P. Monahan20 July 1988 - 7 August 1990
 MajGen James M. Myatt8 August 1990 - 8 July 1992
 MajGen Charles E. Wilhelm9 July 1992 - 8 December 1992

 Col Jerry C. McAbee (Acting).9 December 1992 - 23 March 1993
 MajGen Charles E. Wilhelm..24 March 1993 - 22 June 1994
 MajGen Frank Libutti.23 June 1994 - 6 June 1996
 MajGen John H. Admire7 June 1996 - 24 July 1998
 MajGen Michael W. Hagee25 June 1998

1st Marine Division

LINEAGE

1913-1914

ACTIVATED 23 DECEMBER 1913 AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AS THE 1ST ADVANCE BASE BRIGADE

DEPLOYED DURING JANUARY 1914 TO CULEBRA, PUERTO RICO

RELOCATED DURING FEBRUARY 1914 TO NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

REDESIGNATED 1 APRIL 1914 AS THE 1ST BRIGADE

DEPLOYED DURING APRIL 1914 TO VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

PARTICIPATED IN THE LANDINGS AND OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, APRIL-NOVEMBER 1914

RELOCATED DURING DECEMBER 1914 TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1915-1935

DEPLOYED DURING AUGUST 1915 TO PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF HAITI, AUGUST 1915 - AUGUST 1934

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JUNE-DECEMBER 1916

DEACTIVATED 15 AUGUST 1934 AT PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI

REACTIVATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1935 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 1ST BRIGADE AND ASSIGNED
TO THE FLEET MARINE FORCE

REDESIGNATED 16 SEPTEMBER 1935 AS THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE

1940-1949

DEPLOYED DURING OCTOBER 1940 TO GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

REDESIGNATED 1 FEBRUARY 1941 AS THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

RELOCATED DURING MAY 1941 TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AND PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPLOYED DURING APRIL-JULY 1942 TO SAMOA AND WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

*GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU
OKINAWA*

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA, SEPTEMBER 1945 - JUNE 1947

RELOCATED DURING JUNE 1947 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

1950-1964

DEPLOYED DURING JULY-SEPTEMBER 1950 TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PARTICIPATED IN THE KOREAN WAR, SEPTEMBER 1950 - JULY 1953, OPERATING FROM

*INCHON-SEOUL
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
EAST-CENTRAL FRONT
WESTERN FRONT*

PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE, JULY 1953 - MARCH 1955

RELOCATED DURING FEBRUARY-APRIL 1955 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1962

1965-1971

DEPLOYED DURING JULY 1965 - MAY 1966 TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR IN VIETNAM FROM JULY 1965 - APRIL 1971, OPERATING FROM

*CHU LAI
DA NANG
DONG HA
QUI NHON
HUE
PHU BAI
QUANG TRI*

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1971 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

1972-1998

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION NEW ARRIVAL, THE RELOCATION OF REFUGEES FROM
INDOCHINA, APRIL-MAY AND JUNE-DECEMBER 1975

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
SEPTEMBER 1990 - FEBRUARY 1991

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION SEA ANGEL, BANGLADESH, MAY-JUNE 1991

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION RESTORE HOPE, SOMALIA, DECEMBER 1992 - APRIL 1993

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN FIRE-FIGHTING EFFORTS, WESTERN UNITED STATES, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1994

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF HUNTER WARRIOR ADVANCED WARFIGHTING
LABORATORY EXPERIMENT, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA,
SEPTEMBER 1996 - MARCH 1997

1st Marine Division

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND TWO BRONZE STARS

WORLD WAR II
GUADALCANAL-1942
PELELIU, NGESEBUS-1944
OKINAWA-1945

KOREA
1950
1950
1951

VIETNAM
1966-1967
1967-1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREA
1952-1953

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990-1991

MEXICAN SERVICE STREAMER

DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA"

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM STREAMER

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER



THE 1ST DIVISION PATCH

THE 1ST DIVISION SHOULDER PATCH ORIGINALLY WAS AUTHORIZED FOR WEAR BY MEMBERS OF UNITS WHO SERVED WITH OR WERE ATTACHED TO THE DIVISION IN THE PACIFIC IN WORLD WAR II; IT WAS THE FIRST PATCH TO BE APPROVED IN THAT WAR AND SPECIFICALLY COMMEMORATED THE DIVISION'S SACRIFICES AND VICTORY IN THE BATTLE FOR GUADALCANAL. IT FEATURES THE NATIONAL COLORS - RED, WHITE, AND BLUE - IN ITS DIAMOND-SHAPED BLUE BACKGROUND WITH RED NUMERAL "1" INSCRIBED WITH WHITE LETTERING, "GUADALCANAL." THE WHITE STARS FEATURED ON THE NIGHT-SKY BLUE BACKGROUND ARE IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS CONSTELLATION, UNDER WHICH THE GUADALCANAL FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

The 1st Marines

The 1st Marines was activated on 27 November 1913 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the 2d Advance Base Regiment. On 1 July 1916, the organization was redesignated the 1st Regiment of Marines. During the early years of its existence, the regiment was employed primarily as a combat force during the "Banana Wars" in the Caribbean. The first of these operations took place during April 1914 when the regiment, along with other Navy and Marine units, landed and seized the Mexican port of Vera Cruz in the protection of American interests. The regiment next participated in campaigns in Haiti (1915-1916) and in the Dominican Republic (1916). In December 1918, the 1st Regiment was deployed for approximately six months in Cuba. The regiment was later sent to the Dominican Republic as a garrison force from August 1922 until July 1924.

Following this second tour of duty in the Dominican Republic, the regiment was deactivated, but was subsequently reactivated in March 1925 at Quantico, Virginia. The regiment received

its present designation of 1st Marines on 10 July 1930. The decade of the 1930s was a period of inactivity in 1st Marines history, as the unit remained in a deactivated status. The outbreak of World War II in Europe, along with consequent build-up of American military strength, marked the occasion for the next reactivation of the regiment. On 1 February 1941, the 1st Marines was reactivated at Culebra, Puerto Rico, as part of the 1st Marine Division.

After the 8 December 1941 entrance of the United States into World War II, the regiment moved to the West Coast, and then deployed for operations to the South Pacific. The regiment's initial operation of World War II was joining in the assault and capture of Guadalcanal in the British Solomon Islands. In this first American land offensive in the South Pacific, the regiment saw combat action against Japanese forces from August-December 1942. The regiment sailed during December 1942 to Melbourne, Australia, for a well-earned period of rest and rehabilitation.

Marines man an outpost during the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914.





Above, the command post of the 2d Battalion, 1st Marines, located near the Tenaru River, Guadalcanal, in 1942. Below, MajGen Pedro A. del Valle, third from left, commanding the 1st Marine Division, confers with officers of the 1st Marines on Okinawa in May 1945. From left are Capt Richard Boyd; LtCol James C. Magee, Jr., Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines; MajGen del Valle; and Col Arthur T. Mason, Commanding Officer, 1st Marines.



The next major encounter with the enemy took place during the December 1943 campaign on New Britain, in which the 1st Marines played a key role in securing the island's airfield, and later, in repulsing a Japanese assault in the "Battle of Coffin Corner." The New Britain operation was followed by the costly battle for Peleliu. On 15 September 1944, assault units of the 1st Marines landed on Peleliu amidst a mortar barrage from Japanese forces. For the next week, the 1st Marines engaged in some of the most vicious and costly fighting of the entire Pacific campaign. The regiment later moved to a rest area on the east coast of the island, in preparation for its final operation of the war, the invasion of Okinawa.

The regiment landed on 1 April 1945 on Okinawa, as part of the 1st Marine Division reserve, and followed the assault regiments of the division across the beach and inland. From 1 April until 15 June 1945, the 1st Marines participated in the bitter, close-in fighting that led to the capture of this strategic island.

Following the 2 September 1945 surrender of

Japan, the 1st Marines deployed to North China, to take part in the garrisoning of the country, and in the repatriation of former enemy personnel. The regiment remained in China until February 1949, when it was withdrawn to the United States. After several months at Camp Pendleton, California, the regiment was deactivated on 1 October 1949.

The sudden outbreak of the Korean War in late June 1950 necessitated an immediate build-up of the Marine Corps. Accordingly, the 1st Marines was reactivated on 4 August 1950, and began intensive training to enter the conflict. On 15 September 1950, the 1st Marines participated in the assault behind enemy lines at Inchon, Korea, in a bold stroke that caught North Korean forces completely off-guard. The regiment went on to take part in the liberation of the South Korean capital of Seoul. From late November to mid-December 1950, the 1st Marines participated in the heroic Chosin Reservoir campaign, where the 1st Marine Division fought its way out from an encirclement of 10 Chinese Communist divisions.

For the next two and one-half years, the 1st

A Marine machine gun crew guards a train during the occupation of North China in November 1945.





Above, air officers and corpsmen of the 2d Battalion, 1st Marines, in Korea, direct a helicopter to a landing strip just behind the front lines. Below, members of the 1st Marines cross Freedom Gate Bridge on their way to Ascom City, Korea, for redeployment to the United States.





A helicopter rapidly dispatches combat-ready members of Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, southwest of Quang Tri, Vietnam, in October 1967.

Marines continued to engage North Korean and Chinese Communist forces. During September 1952, the regiment participated in the 1st Marine Division offensive against enemy forces in the Punchbowl area of Korea. Almost one year later, action along the division's western front increased in intensity, with the most persistent enemy efforts centered around the "Bunker Hill" and "Siberia Hill" complexes in the 1st Marines sector. In the last few months of fighting in Korea in the spring and summer of 1953, the 1st Marines withstood numerous enemy attacks on division positions, which resulted in heavy North Korean casualties. After the signing of the 25 July 1953 armistice, the regiment remained in Korea for several years as a defensive force against possible Communist attempts to rekindle the conflict.

The 1st Marines returned to Camp Pendleton in April 1955, and participated in numerous training exercises over the course of the following decade. The regiment deployed briefly to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.

The intensification of the American involvement in the Vietnam War during the summer of 1965 included the first deployment of Marine combat units to Southeast Asia. Elements of the 1st

Marines began arriving during August 1965 in the Republic of Vietnam. By January 1966, the entire regiment completed its move to Vietnam. The first major operation of the war for the regiment was Operation Harvest Moon in December 1965. In succeeding months, the regiment participated in an increasing number of combat operations, including Utah, Iowa, Cheyenne, and Double Eagle. During July 1966, Operations Hastings witnessed some of the most bitter fighting of the conflict up to that time.

By the fall of 1967, the 1st Marines was operating permanently in the northern sector of the I Corps Tactical Zone. The following winter, during late January 1968, Communist forces launched the Tet Offensive, and overran the ancient imperial capital of Hue. Elements of the 1st Marines took an active role, alongside other U.S. Marine and South Vietnamese units, in recapturing the city. Heavy fighting continued throughout the war, culminating in the regiment's participation in Operation Meade River.

The 1st Marines remained in the Republic of Vietnam for the next two and one-half years. During this period, the regiment participated in numerous combat operations in the I Corps



A vehicle from 1st Tank Battalion supports Marines from Company L, 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, in an operation south of Marble Mountain, Vietnam, in March 1969.

Tactical Zone, including bitter fighting in Operations Oklahoma Hills and Pipestone Canyon. Early in 1971, the regiment was ordered back to the United States. All combat activity ceased at the end of May, and redeployment to Camp Pendleton was completed by June 1971.

In the spring of 1975, the 1st Marines provided primary support to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, for preparation of a camp to house Vietnamese refugees during Operation New Arrival. During the 1980s, the regiment took part in many training exercises, in order to maintain the traditional high standards set by the regiment throughout its history.

On 2 August 1990, Iraqi military forces invaded Kuwait, and threatened the stability of the entire Persian Gulf region. Although not immediately deployed to the Persian Gulf, the 1st Marines at Camp Pendleton, California, initially provided support for the early troop deployments to Saudi Arabia by augmenting the 7th Marines with personnel and equipment. During November the 1st Marines received word that elements of the regiment would deploy to the gulf in support of

Operation Desert Shield. By the end of December, elements of the regiment began arriving at Al Jubayl, Saudi Arabia.

The final 1st Marine Division task organization, on the eve of the coalition ground assault into Kuwait saw the 1st Marines configured as Task Force Papa Bear, a mechanized task force which included assault amphibian, tank, combat engineer, and engineer support units. On 24 February 1991, the ground offensive of Operation Desert Storm began with coalition thrusts into southern Kuwait. Task Force Papa Bear pushed forward on the 1st Marine Division's right flank in support of Task Force Grizzly. Iraqi defenses crumbled under withering fire from Marine TOW missiles, and enemy soldiers soon began to surrender in large numbers. On 28 February, a ceasefire ended all division offensive operations. In early March, Task Force Papa Bear withdrew to Saudi Arabia, in preparation for deployment home, and the 1st Marines returned to Camp Pendleton in April.

Through the 1990s, the regiment has participated in numerous training exercises, and elements of the regiment have taken part in operations in



Marines move across the Saudi Arabian desert back to their camp following an exercise during Operation Desert Storm in 1991.

Kuwait and Somalia. More recently, elements of the regiment deployed during February 1998 to the Persian Gulf because of rising tensions with

Iraq. As the Marine Corps approaches a new century, the 1st Marines stands ready to meet any challenge.

Commanding Officers 1st Marines

LtCol Charles G. Long	27 November 1913 - 5 May 1914
Col James E. Mahoney	6 May 1914 - 4 December 1914
LtCol Charles G. Long	5 December 1914 - 7 August 1915
Col Theodore P. Kane	8 August 1915 - 15 August 1915
Col Eli K. Cole	16 August 1915 - 8 May 1916
LtCol Laurence H. Moses	9 May 1916 - 24 June 1916
Col Eli K. Cole	25 June 1916 - 30 June 1916
Col Theodore P. Kane	1 July 1916 - 11 August 1916
Maj Hiram I. Bearss	12 August 1916 - 17 October 1916
Col Theodore P. Kane	18 October 1916 - 31 October 1916
Col Charles G. Long	25 January 1917 - 4 September 1917
BGen Ben H. Fuller	5 September 1917 - 30 August 1918
Col Thomas C. Threadwell	31 August 1918 - 20 January 1919
LtCol Edward A. Greene	21 January 1919 - 22 February 1919
Col Louis M. Gulick	23 February 1919 - 14 April 1919
LtCol Edward A. Greene	15 April 1919 - 28 April 1919
Col Charles S. Hill	29 April 1919 - 6 August 1919
LtCol Edward A. Greene	7 August 1919 - 18 September 1919
LtCol Alexander S. Williams	19 September 1919 - 25 September 1919
Col Harry Lee	26 September 1919 - 14 May 1920
Maj William P. Upshur	15 May 1920 - 30 September 1920
Capt Thomas J. Curtis	1 October 1920 - 17 October 1920
IstLt Oliver T. Francis	18 October 1920 - 10 November 1920
2dLt Augustus Aiken	11 November 1920 - 5 January 1921
Capt Lucian W. Burnham	6 January 1921 - 7 May 1921
LtCol Frederic M. Wise	8 May 1921 - 11 October 1921
Maj Samuel P. Budd	12 October 1921 - 22 October 1921
Col Frederic M. Wise	23 October 1921 - 11 April 1922
Capt John F. Blanton	12 April 1922 - 22 April 1922
Col Charles C. Carpenter	1 August 1922 - 18 July 1923
LtCol Charles T. Westcott	19 July 1923 - 31 August 1923
Col Charles C. Carpenter	1 September 1923 - 11 May 1924
Col Harold C. Snyder	12 May 1924 - 1 July 1924
LtCol Edward A. Greene	15 March 1925 - 23 March 1925
Col Charles C. Carpenter	24 March 1925 - 30 April 1925
LtCol Edward A. Greene	1 May 1925 - 24 January 1926
Maj George H. Osterhaut, Jr.	25 January 1926 - 30 April 1926
Maj Harry W. Weitzel	1 May 1926 - 31 May 1926
LtCol Theodore E. Backstron	1 June 1926 - 17 August 1926
Capt Merwin H. Silverthorn	18 August 1926 - 30 August 1926

Col Randolph C. Berkeley31 August 1926 - 8 May 1927
 Capt Merwin H. Silverthorn9 May 1927 - 15 June 1927
 Maj William S. Harrison16 June 1927 - 13 November 1927
 Col Randolph C. Berkeley14 November 1927 - 28 December 1927
 Maj William S. Harrison29 December 1927 - 20 February 1928

 Maj Maurice E. Shearer21 February 1928 - 7 March 1928
 Col Randolph C. Berkeley8 March 1928 - 24 May 1928
 Capt Emmett W. Skinner25 May 1928 - 21 June 1928
 2dLt Leonard B. Cresswell22 June 1928 - 30 June 1928
 Capt Howard N. Stent1 July 1928 - 15 August 1928

 LtCol James T. Butterick16 August 1928 - 24 June 1929
 Maj Nedom A. Eastman25 June 1929 - 8 August 1929
 Maj Marion B. Humphrey9 August 1929 - 10 September 1929
 Maj Nedom A. Eastman11 September 1929 - 16 September 1929
 LtCol Charles F. Williams17 September 1929 - 20 June 1930

 LtCol Andrew B. Drum1 July 1930 - 13 November 1930
 Maj Arthur Kingston14 November 1930 - 26 April 1931
 LtCol Edward W. Sturdevant27 April 1931 - 9 August 1931
 Maj Philip H. Torrey10 August 1931 - 26 August 1931
 Maj John Q. Adams27 August 1931 - 1 November 1931

 Col David L. S. Brewster1 March 1941 - 1 April 1941
 LtCol James F. Moriarty2 April 1941 - 22 March 1942
 LtCol Julian N. Frisbie23 March 1942 - 3 May 1942
 Col Clifton B. Cates4 May 1942 - 9 February 1943
 Col William J. Whaling10 February 1943 - 28 February 1944

 Col Lewis B. Puller1 March 1944 - 3 November 1944
 LtCol Richard P. Ross, Jr.4 November 1944 - 12 December 1944
 Col Kenneth B. Chappell13 December 1944 - 5 May 1945
 Col Arthur T. Mason6 May 1945 - 19 September 1946
 LtCol James M. Ranck, Jr.20 September 1946 - 7 October 1946

 Col John E. Curry8 October 1946 - 26 August 1947
 Col George W. McHenry27 August 1947 - 17 February 1948
 Maj Edwin H. Wheeler18 February 1948 - 8 March 1948
 Col George W. McHenry9 March 1948 - 27 April 1948
 Col Miles S. Newton28 April 1948 - 13 April 1949

 LtCol Thomas W. Brundage, Jr.14 April 1949 - 12 June 1949
 Col John A. White13 June 1949 - 30 September 1949
 Col Lewis B. Puller5 August 1950 - 24 January 1951
 Col Francis M. McAlister25 January 1951 - 18 May 1951
 Col Wilburt S. Brown19 May 1951 - 17 July 1951

 Col Thomas A. Wornham18 July 1951 - 11 October 1951
 Col Sidney S. Wade12 October 1951 - 7 April 1952
 Col Walter N. Flournoy8 April 1952 - 24 July 1952
 Col Walter P. Layer25 July 1952 - 20 November 1952
 Col Hewitt D. Adams21 November 1952 - 30 April 1953

Col Wallace N. Nelson1 May 1953 - 10 October 1953
 Col Ormond R. Simpson 11 October 1953 - 15 February 1954
 Col William K. Jones 16 February 1954 - 9 July 1954
 Col Witmer E. Barnes 10 July 1954 - 24 January 1955
 Col Nelson K. Brown 25 January 1955 - 30 September 1955

 Col Robert C. McGlashan 1 October 1955 - 1 May 1956
 Col Edward W. Durant, Jr. 2 May 1956 - 1 February 1957
 Col William A. Kengla 2 February 1957 - 11 November 1957
 Col Charles L. Banks12 November 1957 - 5 January 1959
 Col Clarence R. Schwenke 6 January 1959 - 4 January 1960

 Col Anthony Walker 5 January 1960 - 14 November 1960
 Col Charles T. Hodges 15 November 1960 - 14 November 1961
 Col Thomas T. Grady 15 November 1961 - 27 May 1962
 Col Sidney H. Altman28 May 1962 - 15 February 1963
 Col Donald M. Beck16 February 1963 - 10 June 1963

 Col Harold Wallace11 June 1963 - 30 September 1963
 Col Angus M. Fraser 1 October 1963 - 20 April 1964
 Col Carl W. Hoffman21 April 1964 - 28 June 1965
 Col Bryon B. Mitchell29 June 1965 - 18 August 1966
 Col Donald L. Mallory 19 August 1966 - 28 January 1967

 Col Emil J. Radics29 January 1967 - 11 July 1967
 Col Herbert E. Ing, Jr 12 July 1967 - 21 January 1968
 Col Stanley S. Hughes22 January 1968 - 16 June 1968
 Col Ross T. Dwyer, Jr. 17 June 1968 - 14 August 1968
 Col Robert G. Lauffer 15 August 1968 - 24 February 1969

 Col Charles S. Robertson25 February 1969 - 16 August 1969
 Col Herbert L. Wilkerson17 August 1969 - 9 February 1970
 Col Edward A. Wilcox 10 February 1970 - 28 June 1970
 Col Paul X. Kelley29 June 1970 - 3 June 1971
 LtCol Marc A. Moore 4 June 1971 - 30 July 1971

 LtCol Jack D. Rowley31 July 1971 - 9 August 1971
 Col Edward J. Bronars10 August 1971 - 1 June 1972
 LtCol Robert J. Miille 2 June 1972 - 17 July 1972
 Col Dwight E. Howard18 July 1972 - 11 February 1973
 Col Emil W. Herich12 February 1973 - 12 May 1974

 LtCol John H. Smith13 May 1974 - 21 November 1974
 Col Edward W. Snelling22 November 1974 - 16 August 1976
 Col Francis Riney17 August 1976 - 17 August 1977
 Col James R. Van Den Elzen 18 August 1977 - 26 July 1978
 Col Donald J. Norris27 July 1978 - 16 November 1979

 Col Joseph P. Hoar 17 November 1979 - 24 April 1981
 Col Thomas F. Qualls 25 April 1981 - 29 June 1982
 Col John A. Studds 30 June 1982 - 26 April 1984
 Col George D. Navadel27 April 1984 - 24 July 1985
 Col Frederick J. Mahady, Jr. 25 July 1985 - 17 June 1987

Col Gary E. Brown. 18 June 1987 - 8 December 1988
Col Jimmy W. McClung. 9 December 1988 - 3 July 1990
Col Richard W. Hodory. 4 July 1990 - 27 February 1992
Col Clifford L. Stanley. 28 February 1992 - 13 July 1993
Col Raymond Cole 14 July 1993 - 30 January 1995

Col Peter T. Miller 31 January 1995 - 10 December 1996
Col Robert P. McAleer 11 December 1996 - 16 June 1998
Col John M. Paxton, Jr. 17 June 1998 -

1st Marines

LINEAGE

1913-1917

ACTIVATED 27 NOVEMBER 1913 AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AS THE 2D ADVANCE BASE REGIMENT

RELOCATED DURING DECEMBER 1913 TO PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

ASSIGNED DURING JANUARY 1914 TO THE 1ST ADVANCE BASE BRIGADE

PARTICIPATED IN THE VERA CRUZ OPERATION, MARCH-NOVEMBER 1914

RELOCATED DURING DECEMBER 1914 TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

PARTICIPATED IN THE HAITIAN CAMPAIGN, AUGUST 1915 - MAY 1916

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MAY-DECEMBER 1916

REDESIGNATED 1 JULY 1916 AS THE 1ST REGIMENT

REASSIGNED DURING NOVEMBER 1916 TO THE 2D PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

DEACTIVATED 20 DECEMBER 1916 AT SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REACTIVATED 25 JANUARY 1917 AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE FIXED DEFENSE FORCE

1918-1931

RELOCATED DURING NOVEMBER 1918 TO GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

REASSIGNED DURING DECEMBER 1918 TO THE 6TH PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING JUNE 1919 TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND DETACHED FROM
THE 6TH PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING OCTOBER 1920 TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

ASSIGNED DURING DECEMBER 1920 TO THE 3D BRIGADE

DEACTIVATED 22 APRIL 1922

REACTIVATED 1 AUGUST 1922 AT SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
AND ASSIGNED TO THE 2D BRIGADE

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AUGUST 1922 - JULY 1924

DEACTIVATED 1 JULY 1924 AT SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REACTIVATED 15 MARCH 1925 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

REDESIGNATED 10 JULY 1930 AS THE 1ST MARINES

DEACTIVATED 1 NOVEMBER 1931

1941-1949

REACTIVATED 1 MARCH 1941 AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AND ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1941 TO PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

RELOCATED DURING FEBRUARY 1942 TO NEW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPLOYED DURING JUNE-JULY 1942 TO WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

*GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU
OKINAWA*

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA, SEPTEMBER 1945 - MAY 1947,
OCTOBER 1947 - FEBRUARY 1949

DEACTIVATED 20 MAY 1947 WHILE ON BOARD THE USS *HENRICO* IN THE YELLOW SEA

REACTIVATED 1 OCTOBER 1947 AT TSINGTAO, CHINA, AND ASSIGNED TO FLEET MARINE FORCE,
WESTERN PACIFIC

RELOCATED DURING FEBRUARY 1949 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND REASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

DEACTIVATED 1 OCTOBER 1949

1950-1964

REACTIVATED 4 AUGUST 1950 AT CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND ASSIGNED TO THE
1ST MARINE DIVISION

DEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1950 TO KOBE, JAPAN

PARTICIPATED IN THE KOREAN WAR, SEPTEMBER 1950 - JULY 1953, OPERATING FROM

*INCHON-SEOUL
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
EAST CENTRAL FRONT
WESTERN FRONT*

PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE, JULY 1953 - APRIL 1955

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1955 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1962

1965-1971

DEPLOYED BETWEEN AUGUST 1965 - JANUARY 1966 TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR IN VIETNAM, AUGUST 1965 - JUNE 1971,
OPERATING FROM

*DA NANG
CHU LAI
PHU BAI
QUANG TRI
HUE
CAMP J. E. MUIR
CAMP D. M. PERDUE
DONG HA
CUA VIET
KHE SANH
DUONG SON*

DETACHED DURING APRIL 1971 FROM THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AND REASSIGNED
TO THE 3D MARINE AMPHIBIOUS BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING MAY/JUNE 1971 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND REASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION,

1972-1998

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION NEW ARRIVAL, THE RELOCATION OF REFUGEES FROM INDOCHINA,
APRIL-MAY 1975

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM,
SOUTHWEST ASIA, AUGUST 1990-APRIL 1991

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION UNITED SHIELD,
SOMALIA, FEBRUARY-MARCH 1995

1st Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

WORLD WAR II
GUADALCANAL-1942
PELELIU-NGESEBUS-1944
OKINAWA-1945

KOREA
1950
1950
1951

VIETNAM
1965-1966
1966-1967
1967-1968
1968
1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

KOREA
1952-1953

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990-1991

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

1971

MEXICAN SERVICE STREAMER

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA"

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH THREE BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM STREAMER

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

The 5th Marines

The 5th Marines was activated as the 5th Regiment of Marines on 8 June 1917 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard as part of America's mobilization for World War I. The regiment immediately embarked and sailed for France. In March 1918 it moved into the trenches opposite the German lines where it soon engaged an enemy for the first time. From June until the Armistice, 11 November 1918, the 5th Regiment was involved in heavy fighting with the Germans, participating in such notable battles as Blanc Mont and Belleau Wood in which it suffered almost 2,000 killed and wounded. Following the termination of hostilities, the regiment participated in the occupation of western Germany until mid-summer 1919 when it was deactivated.

Reactivation of the regiment occurred on 8 July

1920 at Quantico, Virginia. During the 1920s, the 5th Regiment was deployed on board ships to troubled areas of the Caribbean and was assigned mail guard duty in the United States on two different occasions. The regiment was once again employed in a combat zone in early 1927 when it was ordered to Nicaragua to help stamp out a festering rebellion. For the next three years it was occupied in this task. With the decrease of rebel activity in early 1930, the regiment was deactivated on 11 April. The regiment was reactivated with its present designation of 5th Marines on 1 September 1934 at Quantico, Virginia.

Six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the 5th Marines was on its way to the southwest Pacific to take part in the initial invasion of Japanese-held territory as part of the 1st Marine

Members of the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, advance as though under a barrage during combat training in Germany in 1918.





Marines of the 5th Regiment board the USS Henderson enroute to Nicaragua in February 1927.

Division. Guadalcanal was the first of four major campaigns in which the regiment participated during World War II. Elements of the 5th Marines were the first to land on Guadalcanal on 7 August 1942. Along with other regiments of the 1st Marine Division, the 5th Marines helped defeat the Japanese on Guadalcanal. After rest and rehabilitation near Melbourne, Australia, the regiment next saw action on New Britain, landing on 29 December 1942. From there, the 5th Marines went to the Russell Islands in April 1944 to prepare for the Peleliu operation where the regiment landed in September against a determined enemy force. Returning from Peleliu to the Russells, the 5th Marines commenced intensive training for the Okinawa operation. The regiment landed in the assault on Okinawa on 1 April 1945, and began some of the most bitter fighting in its history. The regiment remained on Okinawa until 29 September when it sailed for North China for occupation duty. There it had a number of encounters with the Chinese Communists. In late spring 1947,

it was redeployed to Guam and relocated to the United States in October 1949.

The outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 was the occasion for the next combat assignment for the 5th Marines. On 2 August, the 5th Marines landed at Pusan, becoming the first Marine ground unit to enter the fray. The remainder of August witnessed the regiment spearheading the American drive to maintain the Pusan Perimeter. The next major undertaking for the 5th Marines was participation in the surprise 15 September 1950 amphibious assault at Inchon and the subsequent recapture of Seoul. This was followed by the epic Chosin Reservoir campaign in late 1950 where the regiment fought heroically alongside other 1st Marine Division units against a much larger Chinese Communist force. During the next two and one-half years, the 5th Marines was locked in combat with the North Koreans and Chinese Communists in the East Central and Western Fronts. The regiment remained in Korea after the fighting ended until February 1955.



Above, Col Merritt A. Edson, commanding officer of the 5th Marines, confers with his staff on Guadalcanal in November 1942. Below, Marines of the 5th Regiment disembark on Yellow Beach 1 on Okinawa on 1 April 1945.





A rifle squad of the 5th Marines moves cautiously through an abandoned North Korean village during a guerrilla chase.

The next 10 years saw the regiment and its battalions stationed at Camp Pendleton, where it conducted numerous training and landing exercises to maintain combat readiness. With the intensification of American involvement in the war in Vietnam, the 5th Marines was once again called upon to help stem aggression in Asia. Elements of the regiment began landing in the Republic of Vietnam in March 1966. Its move to the wartorn country was completed three months later. Upon arrival in Vietnam, the regiment's three battalions were immediately employed in operations against the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese. The first major engagement for the 5th Marines was Operation Hastings. This was quickly followed by Operations Colorado and Prairie. During the spring of 1967, the regiment decisively defeated the enemy in Union I and Union II, where the 5th Marines severely battered the *2d North Vietnamese Army Division*.

The 1968 Tet Offensive again saw the 5th Marines heavily engaged with both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units. Elements of the reg-

iment fought heroically in retaking Hue, the old imperial capital. The regiment went on to enter Mameluke Thrust, a major operation which inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Fighting for the regiment slackened in 1969, but regimental units nonetheless continued to make sweeps through Quang Nam Province. Hundreds of large and small unit engagements occurred between the enemy and the 5th Marines. Durham Peak, Tuscaloosa, Taylor Common, and Imperial Lake were just a few of the operations in which the 5th Marines took part during the latter stages of the war. In early 1971, the regiment began to stand down for redeployment to Camp Pendleton. By April 1971, all units of the 5th Marines were back in California.

Throughout the 1970s, the 5th Marines participated in numerous training exercises designed to maintain its readiness and combat proficiency. During 1975 the regiment assisted in the relocation of Vietnamese refugees in Operation New Arrival. The 5th Marines participated in numerous training exercises during the 1980s to maintain the regiment's operational readiness.



Above, members of the 5th Marines in Korea deploy from "Camp Tripoli," where they were airlifted to stop enemy guerrilla action in the eastern sector of the front. Below, Marines from Company D, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, in the streets of Hue, Vietnam, in February 1968





A field service is conducted for Marines of the 2d Platoon, Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, in Vietnam during 1968.

After the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, the 5th Marines underwent an aggressive regimental training and deployment schedule unrivaled in previous years. The regiment deployed on 1 December 1990 for Operation Desert Shield in the Persian Gulf and became the ground combat element for the 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (5th MEB). The 5th MEB was the only Operation Desert Storm force to participate in both amphibious deception and tactical operations on shore. After having planned for months to land in direct support of I Marine Expeditionary Force's ground assault in Kuwait, the 5th MEB was tasked, on short notice, to fill a critical front-line blocking position between the 1st Marine Division and Joint Forces Command East.

On 24 February 1991 assault elements of the regiment were helolifted to blocking positions just south of the Kuwait border, where they relieved Task Force Troy, a deception force. Meanwhile, other elements of the regiment moved north in

support of 2d Marine Division operations. A ceasefire was declared on 28 February. The 5th Marines' ability to react to a variety of rapidly changing combat missions on short notice in unfamiliar terrain, and to move large numbers of men and equipment, provide testimony to the unit's operational skill, equipment readiness, and fighting spirit.

Following their deployment from Saudi Arabia in March, the regiment participated in Operation Sea Angel, in Bangladesh, from May-June 1991. As one of the largest military disaster relief forces ever assembled, Joint Task Force Sea Angel responded to the Bangladesh Government's request for humanitarian disaster relief in the wake of a tropical cyclone that claimed almost 140,000 lives and left millions homeless.

The 5th Marines continued to use its skills and team spirit in peacetime activities in the United States. Elements of the regiment participated in



Marines carry a sack of rice across the airfield at Chittagong in Bangladesh during Operation Sea Angel, the American military effort to provide disaster relief to victims of a cyclone, which devastated the country in April 1991.

Operation Continue Hope in Somalia, and Operation Distant Runner in Rwanda during March-April 1994. From July-September 1994, elements of the regiment also participated in fire-

fighting efforts in the western United States. The 5th Marines continues to maintain its traditional high level of operational readiness, in preparation for any future crisis.

Commanding Officers 5th Marines

Col Charles A. Doyen	8 June 1917 - 23 October 1917
Maj Frederic M. Wise	24 October 1917 - 29 October 1917
LtCol Hiram I. Bearss	30 October 1917 - 31 December 1917
Col Wendell C. Neville	1 January 1918 - 27 July 1918
Col Logan Feland	28 July 1918 - 20 March 1919
Col Harold C. Snyder	21 March 1919 - 13 August 1919
Col Frederic L. Bradman	8 July 1920 - 13 May 1922
LtCol James K. Tracy	14 May 1922 - 24 July 1922
LtCol Raymond S. Sullivan	25 July 1922 - 19 September 1922
LtCol James K. Tracy	20 September 1922 - 2 October 1922
LtCol Harold C. Snyder	3 October 1922 - 27 April 1924
LtCol Edward A. Greene	28 April 1924 - 22 May 1924
Col John F. McGill	23 May 1924 - 31 May 1925
Col Harry R. Lay	1 June 1925 - 13 September 1925
LtCol Robert Y. Rhea	14 September 1925 - 12 October 1925
Col Louis M. Gulick	13 October 1925 - 30 January 1928
LtCol Benjamin S. Berry	31 January 1928 - 25 February 1928
Col Rush R. Wallace	26 February 1928 - 16 April 1929
LtCol Lauren S. Willis	17 April 1929 - 30 April 1929
Col Theodore E. Backstrom	1 May 1929 - 4 September 1929
Col James T. Buttrick	5 September 1929 - 11 April 1930
LtCol Charles F. B. Price	1 September 1934 - 31 August 1935
Col Harold L. Parsons	1 September 1935 - 22 March 1936
LtCol Matthew H. Kingman	23 March 1936 - 31 May 1936
LtCol Walter G. Sheard	1 June 1936 - 30 June 1936
Col Charles J. Miller	1 July 1936 - 24 May 1937
Col Samuel M. Harrington	25 May 1937 - 25 June 1938
LtCol Allen H. Turnage	26 June 1938 - 30 June 1938
Col Julian C. Smith	1 July 1938 - 11 July 1939
LtCol William T. Clement	12 July 1939 - 29 July 1939
LtCol David L. S. Brewster	30 July 1939 - 3 August 1939
Col Charles D. Barrett	4 August 1939 - 3 May 1940
Col David L. S. Brewster	4 May 1940 - 26 May 1940
Col Alfred H. Noble	27 May 1940 - 28 March 1941
LtCol Charles T. Brooks	29 March 1941 - 13 April 1941
LtCol Robert C. J. Kilmartin	14 April 1941 - 13 May 1941
LtCol Charles T. Brooks	14 May 1941 - 26 May 1941
Col Robert Blake	27 May 1941 - 8 April 1942
Col Leroy P. Hunt	9 April 1942 - 19 September 1942
Col Merritt A. Edson	21 September 1942 - 28 July 1943
Col John T. Seldon	29 July 1943 - 29 February 1944

Col Oliver P. Smith 1 March 1944 - 9 April 1944
 LtCol Henry W. Buse, Jr.10 April 1944 - 20 May 1944
 Col William S. Fellers 21 May 1944 - 17 August 1944
 Col Harold D. Harris18 August 1944 - 19 October 1944
 LtCol Lewis W. Walt20 October 1944 - 28 October 1944

 Col John H. Griebel 29 October 1944 - 24 June 1945
 Col Julian N. Frisbie 25 June 1945 - 15 October 1945
 LtCol Robert E. Hill16 October 1945 - 8 November 1945
 Col Theodore A. Holdahl 9 November 1945 - 13 March 1946
 LtCol August Larson 15 March 1946 - 15 July 1946

 Col Julian N. Frisbie16 July 1946 - 31 May 1947
 LtCol Theodore M. Sheffield1 June 1947 - 31 March 1948
 Col Ernest W. Fry, Jr. 1 April 1948 - 31 August 1949
 Col Bankson T. Holcomb, Jr. 1 September 1949 - 30 September 1949
 Col Victor H. Krulak 1 October 1949 - 9 June 1950

 Col Raymond L. Murray10 June 1950 - 14 March 1951
 Col Richard W. Hayward15 March 1951 - 5 August 1951
 Col Richard G. Weede 6 August 1951 - 18 November 1951
 Col Frank P. Hager, Jr.19 November 1951 - 23 February 1952
 Col Thomas A. Culhane, Jr.24 February 1952 - 15 August 1952

 Col Eustace R. Smoak16 August 1952 - 9 December 1952
 Col Lewis W. Walt10 December 1952 - 13 April 1953
 Col Harvey C. Tschirgi 14 April 1953 - 1 August 1953
 Col Rathvon McC. Tompkins 2 August 1953 - 1 February 1954
 Col Elby D. Martin 2 February 1954 - 18 July 1954

 Col Hamilton M. Hoyler 19 July 1954 - 29 November 1954
 Col Robert H. Ruud30 November 1954 - 25 June 1955
 LtCol Crawford B. Lawton26 June 1955 - 31 July 1955
 Col James S. Blais 1 August 1955 - 31 August 1956
 Col Richard Rothwell 1 September 1956 - 14 June 1957

 LtCol David A. Van Evera15 June 1957 - 8 July 1957
 Col Bruce T. Hemphill 9 July 1957 - 10 December 1957
 Col Donald Schmuck 11 December 1957 - 5 March 1959
 Col Tolson A. Smoak 6 March 1959 - 8 April 1960
 Col Webb D. Sawyer 9 April 1960 - 11 July 1961

 Col Charles E. Warren12 July 1961 - 15 February 1962
 Col James T. Kisgen 16 February 1962 - 8 August 1962
 Col Homer E. Hire 9 August 1962 - 17 July 1963
 Col Walter E. Reynolds18 July 1963 - 4 June 1964
 LtCol Albert Wood 5 June 1964 - 28 July 1964

 Col Victor J. Croizat 29 July 1964 - 15 August 1965
 Col Charles F. Widdecke16 August 1965 - 26 December 1966
 Col Fred E. Haynes, Jr.27 December 1966 - 27 February 1967
 Col Kenneth J. Houghton, Jr.28 February 1967 - 1 July 1967
 Col Stanley Davis 2 July 1967 - 17 October 1967

Col Robert D. Bohn 18 October 1967 - 30 April 1968
 Col Paul G. Graham 1 May 1968 - 14 October 1968
 Col James B. Ord, Jr 15 October 1968 - 22 March 1969
 Col William J. Zaro 23 March 1969 - 16 August 1969
 Col Noble L. Beck 17 August 1969 - 10 February 1970

 Col Ralph F. Estey 11 February 1970 - 26 June 1970
 Col Clark V. Judge 27 June 1970 - 24 May 1971
 LtCol Richard R. Burritt 25 May 1971 - 25 June 1971
 LtCol Max J. Hochenauer 26 June 1971 - 31 August 1971
 Col Robert N. Burhans 1 September 1971 - 19 May 1972

 Col John F. Roche III 20 May 1972 - 17 November 1972
 Col Jack D. Rowley 18 November 1972 - 4 June 1974
 Col John H. Cahill 5 June 1974 - 12 December 1975
 Col Warren L. Ammentorp 13 December 1975 - 28 July 1976
 Col Richard R. Burritt 29 July 1976 - 10 January 1978

 Col William J. Masterpool 11 January 1978 - 30 June 1978
 Col Anthony Lukeman 1 July 1978 - 15 August 1979
 Col Dominick R. Gannon 16 August 1979 - 15 August 1980
 Col John I. Hopkins 16 August 1980 - 19 August 1982
 Col Ernest R. Savoy 20 August 1982 - 30 June 1983

 Col Louis E. Shaw 1 July 1983 - 31 May 1984
 Col Carl A. Shaver 1 June 1984 - 5 June 1985
 Col Martin L. Brandtner 6 June 1985 - 14 May 1986
 Col Thomas V. Draude 15 May 1986 - 9 November 1987
 Col Richard D. Rothwell 10 November 1987 - 26 May 1989

 Col Randolph A. Gangle 27 May 1989 - 10 July 1991
 Col James A. Fulks 11 July 1991 - 20 May 1993
 Col Jeffrey E. Scheferman 21 May 1993 - 8 May 1995
 Col Barry P. Griffin 9 May 1995 - 15 May 1997
 Col Michael A. Brooks 15 May 1997 -

5th Marines

LINEAGE

1917-1919

ACTIVATED 8 JUNE 1917 AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AS THE 5TH REGIMENT
DEPLOYED DURING JUNE-JULY 1917 TO ST. NAZAIRE, FRANCE, AND ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST DIVISION
(ARMY)

REASSIGNED DURING OCTOBER 1917 TO THE 4TH BRIGADE OF MARINES, 2D DIVISION (ARMY)

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGNS

AISNE
AISNE-MARNE
ST. MIHIEL
MEUSE-ARGONNE

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGNS

TOULON-TROYON
CHATEAU- THIERRY
MARBACHE
LIMEY

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE GERMAN RHINELAND, DECEMBER 1918 - JULY 1919

RELOCATED DURING AUGUST 1919 TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

DEACTIVATED 13 AUGUST 1919

1920-1933

REACTIVATED 8 JULY 1920 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 5TH MARINES

ELEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT PARTICIPATED IN MAIL GUARD DUTY
IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES,
NOVEMBER 1921- MAY 1922 AND OCTOBER 1926 - FEBRUARY 1927

DEPLOYED DURING JANUARY-MARCH 1927 TO CORINTO, NICARAGUA, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE 2D BRIGADE

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS AGAINST REBEL FORCES, JANUARY 1927 - APRIL 1930

DEACTIVATED 11 APRIL 1930 AT MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

1934-1941

REACTIVATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1934 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 5TH MARINES
AND ASSIGNED TO FLEET MARINE FORCE

REASSIGNED DURING SEPTEMBER 1935 TO THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE

DEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1940 TO GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

REASSIGNED DURING FEBRUARY 1941 TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1941 TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

RELOCATED DURING SEPTEMBER 1941 TO NEW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA

1942-1949

DEPLOYED DURING JUNE 1942 TO WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

*GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU
OKINAWA*

REDEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1945 TO TIENTSIN, CHINA

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA, SEPTEMBER 1945 - MAY 1947

REDEPLOYED DURING MAY 1947 TO GUAM

REASSIGNED DURING JUNE 1947 TO THE 1ST PROVISIONAL MARINE BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING OCTOBER 1949 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND REASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

1950-1965

DEPLOYED DURING AUGUST 1950 TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PARTICIPATED IN THE KOREAN WAR, AUGUST 1950 - JULY 1953, OPERATING FROM

*PUSAN PERIMETER
INCHON-SEOUL
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
EAST CENTRAL FRONT
WESTERN FRONT*

PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE, JULY 1953 - FEBRUARY 1955

RELOCATED DURING MARCH 1955 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

1966-1971

DEPLOYED DURING MARCH-MAY 1966 TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MARCH 1966 - MARCH 1971, OPERATING FROM

*RUNG SAT
CHU LAI
PHU LOC
PHU BAI
HUE
QUE SON
AN HOA
TAM KY
DA NANG*

RELOCATED DURING MARCH-APRIL 1971 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

1972-1998

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION NEW ARRIVAL, THE RELOCATION OF REFUGEES FROM
INDOCHINA, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, JULY-DECEMBER 1975

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
AUGUST 1990 - APRIL 1991

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION SEA ANGEL, BANGLADESH, MAY-JUNE 1991

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN FIRE-FIGHTING EFFORTS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER 1988, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1994, AND SEPTEMBER 1996

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION CONTINUE HOPE, SOMALIA, MARCH 1994

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION DISTANT RUNNER, RWANDA, APRIL 1994

5th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND FOUR BRONZE STARS

WORLD WAR II
GUADALCANAL-1942
PELELIU-NGESEBUS-1944
OKINAWA-1945

KOREA
1950
1950
1950
1951

VIETNAM
1966-1967
1967
1967-1968

JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD STREAMER

BANGLADESH
1991

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREA
1952-1953

VIETNAM
1968-1969

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990-1991

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

VIETNAM
1968

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER STAR

ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY STREAMER

SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA"

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND TWO BRONZE STARS

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH THREE BRONZE STARS

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH TWO PALMS AND ONE GILT STAR

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM STREAMER

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

The 7th Marines

The 7th Marines was activated on 14 August 1917 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Within days the regiment departed for Guantanamo, Cuba. Throughout World War I, the 7th Marines remained in Cuba protecting American lives and property. Upon returning to the United States in September 1919, the regiment was deactivated at the Philadelphia Navy Yard,

In 1933 at Quantico, Virginia, a new 7th Marines was organized for duty in Cuba, but it was deactivated shortly thereafter. Only one of its battalions

sailed to Cuban waters before the deactivation. The 7th Marines was reactivated on 1 January 1941 as part of the 1st Marine Brigade (later the 1st Marine Division) at Guantanamo, Cuba. Training exercises were started immediately and were continued after the regiment's return to Parris Island, South Carolina. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the 7th Marines departed for the South Pacific where it formed part of the garrison on Samoa. On 18 September 1942, the regiment landed on Guadalcanal to reinforce 1st Marine Division units

7th Marines on the march at Camaguez, Cuba, in 1918, protecting American lives and property.





Above, members of the 7th Marines regimental staff at Cape Gloucester in January 1944. Second from left is LtCol Lewis B. Puller. Below, the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, moves to the front lines on Peleliu in September 1944.



already on the island and took part in the defense of Henderson Field. In January 1943, it departed for Melbourne, Australia, for reorganization and rehabilitation.

After receiving extensive training in jungle warfare at Oro Bay, New Guinea, the regiment embarked for its next objective, New Britain. It landed at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, 26 December 1943 and secured the initial beachhead. The campaign for western New Britain ended in April 1944 and the 7th Marines moved to the Russell Islands. Training continued for the seizure of Peleliu in September 1944. Again the regiment took part in the initial landing, securing the southern tip of the island. The 7th Marines was relieved in October and sailed back to Pavuvu in the Russells. Okinawa was the last combat operation in World War II for the 7th Marines. Landing on 1 April 1945, the regiment fought bravely in the midst of heavy combat until the middle of June. As part of the 1st Marine Division, the 7th Marines had slogged its way through four gruelling campaigns.

With the end of the war, the 7th Marines was redeployed to Tientsin, China, in September 1945, to help handle the surrender of Japanese forces in the area. It took part in rail and road guard activities during most of its tour, remaining in North China until January 1947, when it returned to Camp Pendleton, California, and was deactivated a month later. On 1 October 1947, the 7th Marines was again reactivated at Camp Pendleton, but only for a period of two years, before Marine Corps strength reductions resulted in the regiment's deactivation.

A new emergency arose in the summer of 1950 to precipitate the reactivation of the regiment. After the North Korean Army attacked across the 38th parallel invading South Korea, American forces were sent to Korea to stem the invasion. The 1st Marine Division embarked on a hurried program to ready itself for combat. The 7th Marines was reborn at Camp Pendleton on 17 August 1950, and sailed for Japan just two weeks later. The regiment went ashore at Inchon, Korea,

Marines of the 7th Regiment wait while a barrage of phosphorous shells, in background, pave the way for an attack on Okinawa in May 1945.





Above, the strain of fighting the enemy and the bitter cold is evident among these infantrymen of the 7th Marines at the Chosin Reservoir in December 1950. Below, troops of the 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, assault a beach near Vinh Giang, south of Da Nang, during Operation Blue Marlin in Vietnam, in November 1965.





Supported by armor, members of the 7th Marines advance against enemy positions during Operation Arizona in Vietnam, June 1967.

on 21 September and took part in the battle to recapture Seoul. The 7th Marines later fought in the heroic breakout from the Chosin Reservoir alongside other 1st Marine Division units. Over the next three years, the regiment distinguished itself in fighting in the Punchbowl region of east-central Korea, and the outpost battles along the western Korean front. After the armistice in July 1953, the 7th Marines remained in Korea near the demilitarized zone until March 1955. Upon its return to Camp Pendleton, the regiment was involved in routine training for the next decade to maintain combat readiness, but was called upon in late 1962 to send two battalions to the Caribbean during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

With the intensification of the hostilities in Vietnam in 1965, the 7th Marines again sailed for overseas duty. Landing in the Republic of Vietnam in July-August 1965, it became the first regiment from the 1st Marine Division to enter the war in Vietnam. Elements of the 7th Marines immediately

began combat operations against the enemy, starting with Operations Starlite and Piranha. The former was the first regimental-size battle for American troops since Korea. Mallard, Harvest Moon, Double Eagle 11, Utah, Hot Springs, and DeSoto were other well-known operations that the regiment participated in during the first few years of its deployment. It experienced particularly heavy fighting during 1968, especially in Operations Allen Brook, Mameluke Thrust, and Meade River. The following year saw the regiment in Operations Oklahoma Hills and Pipestone Canyon. Its last major operation of the war was Imperial Lake in 1970. Redeployment of the 7th Marines to Camp Pendleton after more than five years of continuous warfare was completed at the end of October 1970.

The regiment soon embarked on a rebuilding program to return itself to the authorized manning level. A series of training exercises were inaugurated to guarantee and maintain the unit's combat



Assault amphibian vehicles exhibit the system of unit markings for 3d Platoon, Company A, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, during Operation Desert Shield in December 1990. Below, Marines atop an armored command and control vehicle during the multinational relief effort, Operation Restore Hope, in Somalia, December 1992.



proficiency. In one exercise, the 3d Battalion relocated to Panama in June 1972 for three weeks of jungle training. This was the first deployment of a regimental unit outside the United States in the post-Vietnam era. During the 1980s, the regiment participated in numerous training exercises in order to maintain its traditional high level of operational readiness.

On 2 August 1990, when Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait, the 7th Marines was located at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California. On 8 August, operational control of the 7th Marines was transferred to the 7th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (7th MEB), and the majority of the regiment deployed on 15 August to Saudi Arabia.

On 2 September, the 7th MEB was absorbed into the newly formed I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF). On 14 September, Task Force Ripper, an armored, mechanized unit was formed, with the 7th Marines designated as higher headquarters.

The 7th Marines increased its tempo of training from a defensive to offensive posture, as Iraq continued to refuse United Nations resolutions calling upon it to remove its forces from Kuwait.

On 24 February 1991, the liberation of occupied Kuwait began, as Task Force Ripper breached Iraqi obstacle belts into southern Kuwait. The mechanized task force quickly overcame enemy resistance, as Iraqi soldiers began to surrender by the hundreds. Task Force Ripper continued its offensive momentum as it attacked and isolated Al Jaber airfield by nightfall on 25 February. The task force consolidated positions and took many Iraqi prisoners of war. By 28 February, a ceasefire had been declared, with the total defeat of Iraqi forces in

Kuwait. Early in March 1991, Task Force Ripper returned to Saudi Arabia, and on 20 March, the 7th Marines began its trip home to Twentynine Palms, thus completing a seven-month deployment to the Persian Gulf area.

The 7th Marines has continued to maintain its high standards of operational readiness in the decade following participation in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The regiment participated in Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, and more recently, received a Meritorious Unit Commendation for service in support of the Hunter Warrior Advanced Warfighting Experiment during 1996-1997, assisting to revolutionize the operating capabilities of the Marine Corps.

Commanding Officers

7th Marines

Col Melville J. Shaw19 August 1917 - 23 September 1918
 Col Newt H. Hall24 September 1918 - 22 August 1919
 Maj Gerard M. Kincade23 August 1919 - 5 September 1919
 Col Richard P. Williams6 September 1933 - 15 January 1934
 LtCol John R. Henley16 January 1934 - 17 January 1934

Col Earl H. Jenkins1 January 1941 - 2 April 1941
 LtCol Amor L. Sims3 April 1941 - 30 April 1941
 Col James W. Webb1 May 1941 - 19 September 1942
 Col Amor L. Sims20 September 1942 - 21 June 1943
 Col Julian N. Frisbie22 June 1943 - 20 February 1944

Col Herman H. Hanneken21 February 1944 - 3 November 1944
 LtCol Norman Husa4 November 1944 - 7 November 1944
 Col Edward W. Snedeker8 November 1944 - 20 September 1945
 Col Richard P. Ross, Jr.21 September 1945 - 27 January 1946
 Col Paul Drake28 January 1946 - 5 March 1947

Col Alva B. Lasswell1 October 1947 - 10 May 1948
 Col William N. McKelvy, Jr.11 May 1948 - 31 August 1948
 Col Lyman G. Miller1 September 1948 - 29 September 1949
 Col Homer L. Litzenberg, Jr.17 August 1950 - 15 April 1951
 Col Herman Nickerson, Jr.16 April 1951 - 20 September 1951

LtCol John J. Wermuth, Jr.21 September 1951 - 10 March 1952
 Col Russell E. Honsowetz11 March 1952 - 10 June 1952
 Col Thomas C. Moore, Jr.11 June 1952 - 4 November 1952
 Col Loren E. Haffner5 November 1952 - 26 March 1953
 Col Glenn C. Funk27 March 1953 - 3 August 1953

Col Jack P. Juhan4 August 1953 - 4 December 1953
 Col Wendell H. Duplantis5 December 1953 - 24 February 1954
 Col Earl A. Sneeringer25 February 1954 - 3 July 1954
 Col Henry H. Crockett4 July 1954 - 3 October 1954
 Col Odell M. Conoley4 October 1954 - 1 June 1955

Col Spencer S. Berger2 June 1955 - 16 July 1956
 LtCol Orville V. Bergren17 July 1956 - 17 August 1956
 Col Robert A. McGill18 August 1956 - 30 April 1957
 Col Thomas E. Williams1 May 1957 - 10 December 1957
 Col Jackson B. Butterfield11 December 1957 - 23 May 1958

LtCol Hector R. Migneault24 May 1958 - 30 June 1958
 Col Bernard T. Kelly1 July 1958 - 5 August 1959
 Col Houston Stiff6 August 1959 - 4 January 1960
 Col Harold S. Roise5 January 1960 - 21 November 1960
 Col Albert Arsenault22 November 1960 - 27 October 1961

Col Franklin B. Nihart 28 October 1961 - 8 July 1963
 Col Robert H. Twisdale 9 July 1963 - 30 March 1964
 Col Oscar F. Peatross 31 March 1964 - 3 April 1966
 Col Eugene H. Haffey 4 April 1966 - 1 August 1966
 Col Lawrence F. Snoddy, Jr. 2 August 1966 - 20 January 1967

 Col Charles C. Crossfield II 21 January 1967 - 14 August 1967
 LtCol Russell E. Johnson 15 August 1967 - 21 August 1967
 Col Ross R. Miner 22 August 1967 - 20 February 1968
 Col Reverdy M. Hall 21 February 1968 - 15 August 1968
 Col Herbert L. Beckington 16 August 1968 - 7 February 1969

 Col Robert L. Nichols 8 February 1969 - 9 July 1969
 Col Gildo S. Codispoti 10 July 1969 - 28 February 1970
 Col Edmund G. Darning, Jr. 1 March 1970 - 4 August 1970
 Col Robert H. Piehl 5 August 1970 - 31 October 1970
 LtCol Keith L. Christensen 1 November 1970 - 13 April 1971

 Col Anthony A. Monti 14 April 1971 - 12 November 1971
 Col Forest J. Hunt 13 November 1971 - 31 May 1972
 Col Robert N. Burhans 1 June 1972 - 30 July 1973
 LtCol Robert D. White 31 July 1973 - 10 September 1973
 Col John F. Roche III 11 September 1973 - 21 May 1974

 Col John J. Keefe 22 May 1974 - 27 February 1975
 Col Joseph Deprima 28 February 1975 - 11 September 1975
 Col Haig Donabedian 12 September 1975 - 1 November 1977
 Col John H. Blair 2 November 1977 - 27 July 1978
 Col Charles A. Barstow 28 July 1978 - 31 August 1979

 Col Roger C. Hagerty 1 September 1979 - 19 December 1980
 Col Joseph J. O'Brien 20 December 1980 - 6 August 1981
 Col Henry C. Stackpole III 7 August 1981 - 16 February 1983
 Col James V. Sullivan 17 February 1983 - 9 August 1984
 Col Jay R. Vargas 10 August 1984 - 29 May 1986

 Col William A. Hesser 30 May 1986 - 17 December 1987
 Col Jeffrey W. Oster 18 December 1987 - 7 July 1989
 Col Carl W. Fulford 8 July 1989 - 30 May 1991
 Col Emil Bedard 31 May 1991 - 24 June 1993
 Col Wallace C. Gregson, Jr. 25 June 1993 - 27 June 1994

 Col James N. Mattis 28 June 1994 - 14 June 1996
 Col James P. Walsh 15 June 1996 - 12 June 1998
 Col Christian B. Cowdrey 13 June 1998

7th Marines

LINEAGE

1917-1934

ACTIVATED 14 AUGUST 1917 AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AS THE 7TH REGIMENT

DEPLOYED DURING AUGUST 1917 TO GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA, AUGUST 1917 - AUGUST 1919

ASSIGNED DURING DECEMBER 1917 TO THE 3D PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

DETACHED DURING JULY 1918

ASSIGNED DURING DECEMBER 1918 TO THE 6TH PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

DETACHED DURING JUNE 1919

RELOCATED DURING AUGUST 1919 TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

DEACTIVATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1919

REACTIVATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1933 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 7TH MARINES

DEACTIVATED 17 JANUARY 1934

1941-1949

REACTIVATED 1 JANUARY 1941 AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE

REASSIGNED DURING FEBRUARY 1941 TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1941 TO PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

RELOCATED DURING SEPTEMBER 1941 TO NEW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA

ATTACHED DURING MARCH 1942 TO THE 3D MARINE BRIGADE

DEPLOYED DURING APRIL-MAY 1942 TO SAMOA

DETACHED DURING AUGUST 1942 FROM THE 3D MARINE BRIGADE AND REASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

*GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU
OKINAWA*

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA, SEPTEMBER 1945 - JANUARY 1947

RELOCATED DURING JANUARY 1947 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

DEACTIVATED 6 MARCH 1947

REACTIVATED 1 OCTOBER 1947 AT CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST
MARINE DIVISION

DEACTIVATED 1 OCTOBER 1949

1950-1964

REACTIVATED 17 AUGUST 1950 AT CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND
ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

DEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1950 TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PARTICIPATED IN THE KOREAN WAR, SEPTEMBER 1950 - JULY 1953, OPERATING FROM

*INCHON-SEOUL
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
EAST CENTRAL FRONT
WESTERN FRONT*

PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE, JULY 1953 - MARCH 1955

RELOCATED DURING MARCH 1955 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1962

1965-1970

DEPLOYED DURING JULY-AUGUST 1965 TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR IN VIETNAM, JULY 1965 - OCTOBER 1970, OPERATING FROM

*QUI NHON
CHU LAI
DA NANG
FIRE SUPPORT BASE ROSS
LANDING ZONE BALDY
DUC PHO
DAI LOC
QUAN QUE SON*

RELOCATED DURING SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1970 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA,
AND REASSIGNED TO THE 5TH MARINE AMPHIBIOUS BRIGADE

1971-1998

REASSIGNED DURING APRIL 1971 TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

RELOCATED DURING JANUARY 1990 TO TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF OPERATIONS, PHILIPPINES,
MAY-OCTOBER 1990

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
AUGUST 1990 - MARCH 1991

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION RESTORE HOPE, SOMALIA, DECEMBER 1992 - APRIL 1993

PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF THE HUNTER WARRIOR ADVANCED WARFIGHTING
LABORATORY EXPERIMENT, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA,
SEPTEMBER 1996 - MARCH 1997

7th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

WORLD WAR II
GUADALCANAL-1942
PELELIU-1944
OKINAWA-1945

KOREA
1950
1950
1951

VIETNAM
1965-1966
1966-1967
1967-1968

JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD STREAMER

SOMALIA
1992-1993

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREA
1952-1953

VIETNAM
1965

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990-1991

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

VIETNAM
1968

1996-1997

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH "WEST INDIES"

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASLATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA"

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND FOUR BRONZE STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM STREAMER

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

The 11th Marines

The present 11th Marines has been preceded by three other organizations having similar designations. The first was activated during World War I on 3 January 1918 as the 11th Marine Regiment. Originally planned as a light artillery regiment, it was converted to an infantry unit and went to France as part of the 5th Marine Brigade in the waning days of the war. It failed to see combat and returned home to be disbanded on 11 August 1919.

On 9 May 1927, another 11th Regiment was

activated from troops in Haiti and at Quantico for service in Nicaragua of brief duration. The regimental headquarters was disbanded on 31 July 1927, and the two battalions in September. Renewed political problems in Nicaragua and the intensified guerrilla campaign of the bandit leader Augusto Sandino caused the activation of another 11th Regiment at Norfolk, Virginia, and San Diego, California, in January 1928. A third battalion was organized on the east coast on 21 March 1928. Again, service in Nicaragua was brief, with the

Marine artillery is arrayed on board ship, preparatory to be taken ashore, off Guadalcanal in late 1942.





Above, a battery of Marine artillery goes into action against enemy installations on Peleliu in September 1944. Below, a Marine 37mm gun pounds enemy positions on Okinawa in May 1945.



third battalion being disbanded on 15 June 1929 and the remainder of the regiment on 31 August 1929.

With the approach of World War II and the consequent expansion of the Marine Corps, an 11th Marines (Artillery) was activated at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on 1 March 1941. Activation of the regiment's organic battalions already had been underway since 1 September 1940 when the 1st Battalion was created. After its return to the United

States from Cuba, the regiment (less the 1st Battalion) shipped overseas with the 1st Marine Division to New Zealand in June-July 1942. The 1st Battalion went to Samoa with the 7th Marines in March 1942.

The 11th Marines landed on Guadalcanal in August with the 1st Marine Division and played an especially significant part in the Battle of the Tenaru and the Battle of Edson's Ridge. The 1st Battalion rejoined the regiment in September on

Gun crews from the 11th Marines provide artillery support for Marine infantrymen in the Yanggu area of North Korea, June 1951.





Above, prime movers of the 11th Marines in Korea pull 155mm howitzers from the battalion area to the main supply route, to move into positions. Below, a Marine artillery crew fires a 155mm howitzer against an enemy position in Korea.





Marines of Battery F, 2d Battalion, 11th Marines atop a landing zone near An Hoa, Vietnam, in 1968, watch as ammunition is brought in by a CH-53 transport helicopter, during Operation Taylor Common.

Guadalcanal. On 15 December 1942, the 11th Marines left Guadalcanal for Australia, rested and reorganized, and then reentered combat on New Britain at Cape Gloucester on 26 December 1943. Here the regiment furnished support to the infantry in their capture of the Japanese airdrome. Following the New Britain campaign came a period of preparation for the Peleliu landing where the

regiment was actively engaged.

For the first two weeks after the 15 September 1944 landing on Peleliu, all artillery support was handled both novelly and conventionally, providing massed preparatory, harassing, and interdicting fire. Later, the artillery was used to fire directly into the mouths of enemy caves. In March 1945, the 11th Marines left for Okinawa, its final combat

operation of World War II. There the regiment played an important defensive role with effective counter-battery fire, and steadily suppressed enemy attempts to counter-attack objectives already won by U.S. forces. With the war won, in the fall of 1945 the 11th Marines moved to Tientsin in North China where it was soon involved in trying to keep peace in the midst of the increasing conflict between rival Chinese factions. Early in 1947, the regiment returned to the United States to be reduced virtually to a battalion-sized unit.

Three years later the Communist North Koreans invaded South Korea, and the 1st Battalion was part of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade deployed in August 1950 to the Pusan Perimeter to help stem their advance. Other battalions were organized in the United States and were available for service when the 1st Division made the Inchon landing. Shifted back to the east coast of Korea, the battalions were attached to regimental combat teams and participated in the Chosin Reservoir campaign of 1950. The 11th Marines participated in continued heavy action on the East Central Front throughout 1951, and in March 1952, moved to the Western Front. The 11th was finally able to sail from Korea for the United States and Camp Pendleton on 7 March 1955.

The years between 1955 and 1965 were spent in continued training to maintain a constant state of readiness. During the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962, the 11th Marines played a role in the task force ordered to impose a naval quarantine against arms shipments to Cuba.

A new era opened on 8 March 1965 when the Marines were committed to ground action in South Vietnam. Beginning on 16 August 1965, the regiment was gradually deployed to South Vietnam. The transfer was completed by the arrival of the 2d Battalion on 27 May 1966. The nature of the war required the artillerymen to defend their own positions against numerous enemy probes and brought about a vastly increased employment of artillery by helicopters, both for displacement and resupply.

The regimental history in Vietnam was characterized as fighting by detachments in dispersed areas. Hastings, Hue City, Napoleon-Saline II, Oklahoma Hills, Pipestone Canyon, and Imperial Lake were some of the more significant operations in which the regiment participated. Redeployment to the United States started in October 1970 when the 4th Battalion left for Twentynine Palms, California. The 1st Battalion was the last unit of the regiment to depart for the United States and Camp Pendleton in May 1971.

During the next decade, the 11th Marines experienced a high level of activity, participating in many training and support exercises. In 1975 the regiment provided support for Operation New Arrival and the Vietnamese refugees. The 11th Marines participated in numerous training exercises throughout the 1980s to maintain the regiment's high level of operational readiness.

The regiment's ability to respond quickly to a crisis was put to the test in August 1990, when Iraq invaded and occupied its neighbor, Kuwait. President George Bush immediately ordered American forces, including Marines, to the Persian Gulf, to deter a possible Iraqi assault into Saudi Arabia. Elements of the 11th Marines began departing Camp Pendleton on 25 August as part of the 7th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, enroute to Saudi Arabia and Operation Desert Shield. Early in September, 7th MEB was absorbed by I Marine Expeditionary Force. The mission of the 11th Marines was to provide effective artillery support to the various task forces comprising the 1st Marine Division. Upon arrival in Saudi Arabia, the regiment began an intensive training program, which included liaison with the famous British "Desert Rats," the 40th Field Regiment Royal Artillery.

Iraq's refusal to remove its forces from occupied Kuwait soon changed the 11th Marines tactical posture from defense to offense. Close study of Iraqi defense arrangement began in earnest, as well as efforts to develop effective countermeasures. The 11th Marines enhanced its combat posture during November and December 1990 with live-fire artillery training exercises.

Operation Desert Storm began early on 17 January 1991, and the 11th Marines fired its first artillery mission against Iraqi forces, when elements of the regiment conducted an early morning surface artillery raid just south of Khafji. This was the first in a series of 11th Marines artillery raids conducted along the Saudi Arabian/Kuwaiti border, both on the Persian Gulf coast and along the southwest border area near several oil fields. As the major coalition ground offensive began on 24 February, the 11th Marines was already inside Kuwait providing vital fire support to Task Forces Grizzly and Taro. Throughout Operation Desert Storm, the 11th Marines provided close and continuous fire support to the 1st Marine Division.

Upon the 28 February 1991 ceasefire which ended the fighting, the 11th Marines prepared to leave the Persian Gulf for home. The regiment's seven-month deployment and the Gulf War came



Above, artillerymen of Battery I, 3d Battalion, 11th Marines, in firing position in Vietnam, August 1969. Below, Marines from Battery R, 5th Battalion, 11th Marines, stand aboard their M110A2 self-propelled 8-inch howitzer, as they conduct gun drill in Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield.



to an end on 3 April with a much-deserved welcome at Camp Pendleton, California.

Throughout the remaining years of the decade, elements of the 11th Marines participated in Operation Sea Angel in Bangladesh and in

Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. The regiment also assisted in fire-fighting efforts in the western United States during the summer of 1994. The 11th Marines stands ready to meet any contingency as the Marine Corps prepares to enter a new century.

Commanding Officers

11th Marines

Col George Van Orden3 January 1918 - 11 August 1919
 LtCol Arthur J. O'Leary9 May 1927 - 18 May 1927
 Col Randolph C. Berkeley19 May 1927 - 30 June 1927
 LtCol Arthur J. O'Leary1 July 1927 - 30 July 1927
 Col Robert H. Dunlap7 January 1928 - 19 August 1929

BGen Pedro A. del Valle1 March 1941 - 28 March 1943
 Col Robert H. Pepper29 March 1943 - 31 January 1944
 Col William H. Harrison1 February 1944 - 3 November 1944
 Col Wilbur S. Brown4 November 1944 - 30 September 1946
 Col Eugene F. C. Collier1 October 1946 - 2 July 1947

LtCol Thomas R. Belzer3 July 1947 - 31 May 1948
 LtCol Claude S. Sanders1 June 1948 - 15 June 1948
 Col Bernard H. Kirk16 June 1948 - 28 July 1950
 Col James H. Brower29 July 1950 - 10 December 1950
 LtCol Carl A. Youngdale11 December 1950 - 10 March 1951

Col Joseph L. Winecoff11 March 1951 - 4 August 1951
 Col Curtis Burton, Jr.5 August 1951 - 18 November 1951
 Col Bruce T. Hemphill19 November 1951 - 26 March 1952
 Col Frederick P. Henderson27 March 1952 - 19 September 1952
 Col Harry N. Shea20 September 1952 - 21 February 1953

Col James E. Mills22 February 1953 - 4 July 1953
 Col Manly L. Curry5 July 1953 - 16 December 1953
 Col Lewis J. Fields17 December 1953 - 20 April 1954
 Col John S. Oldfield21 April 1954 - 29 October 1954
 Col Ernest P. Foley30 October 1954 - 10 June 1955

LtCol Roger S. Bruford11 June 1955 - 6 August 1955
 Col William T. Fairbourn7 August 1955 - 12 October 1956
 Col Alfred M. Mahoney13 October 1956 - 6 April 1957
 LtCol Winsor V. Crockett, Jr.7 April 1957 - 1 July 1957
 Col Robert H. Hiatt2 July 1957 - 31 July 1959

Col Earl J. Rose1 August 1959 - 19 August 1960
 Col David R. Griffin20 August 1960 - 31 July 1961
 Col Francis F. Parry1 August 1961 - 3 June 1962
 Col Thomas L. Randall4 June 1962 - 1 June 1964
 Col Peter J. Mulroney2 June 1964 - 28 May 1965

Col Peter H. Hahn29 May 1965 - 17 June 1966
 LtCol John B. Sullivan18 June 1966 - 12 September 1966
 Col Glenn E. Norris13 September 1966 - 28 June 1967
 LtCol Clayton V. Hendricks29 June 1967 - 18 July 1967
 Col Ernest W. Payne19 July 1967 - 27 December 1967

Col Clayton V. Hendricks 28 December 1967 - 9 July 1968
 Col Harry E. Dickinson 10 July 1968 - 7 February 1969
 Col Samuel A. Hannah 8 February 1969 - 2 July 1969
 Col Charles E. Walker 3 July 1969 - 8 August 1969
 LtCol Corbin J. Johnson 9 August 1969 - 31 August 1969

 Col Don D. Ezell 1 September 1969 - 24 March 1970
 Col Ernest R. Reid, Jr. 25 March 1970 - 30 August 1970
 Col Edwin M. Rudzis 31 August 1970 - 3 June 1971
 LtCol Billy F. Stewart 4 June 1971 - 18 June 1971
 LtCol Bruce F. Ogden 19 June 1971 - 30 June 1971

 Col William R. Grubaugh 1 July 1971 - 31 July 1972
 Col James W. Abraham 1 August 1972 - 2 July 1973
 LtCol William C. Vilhauer 3 July 1973 - 27 August 1973
 Col John B. Harris 28 August 1973 - 3 October 1974
 Col Jessie L. Gibney, Jr. 4 October 1974 - 1 September 1976

 Col Clarence E. Hogan 2 September 1976 - 26 July 1978
 Col Robert J. Henley 27 July 1978 - 17 July 1980
 Col Hollis E. Davison 18 July 1980 - 7 August 1981
 Col Ernest B. Beall, Jr. 8 August 1981 - 15 June 1983
 Col George L. Cates 16 June 1983 - 14 March 1985

 Col Hugh P. Pate 15 March 1985 - 6 July 1987
 Col John Pipta 7 July 1987 - 23 January 1989
 Col James E. Lloyd, Jr. 24 January 1989 - 3 July 1990
 Col Patrick G. Howard 4 July 1990 - 17 June 1992
 Col Jerry C. McAbee 18 June 1992 - 21 April 1994

 Col Anthony M. Palermo 22 April 1994 - 9 May 1996
 Col Joseph F. Weber 10 May 1996 - 11 June 1998
 Col Edward J. Lesnowicz 12 June 1998 -

11th Marines

LINEAGE

1918-1919

ACTIVATED 3 JANUARY 1918 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 11TH REGIMENT

ASSIGNED DURING SEPTEMBER 1918 TO THE 5TH MARINE BRIGADE

DEPLOYED DURING OCTOBER 1918 TO BREST, FRANCE

RELOCATED DURING AUGUST 1919 TO HAMPTON ROADS, VIRGINIA

DEACTIVATED 11 AUGUST 1919

1927-1929

REACTIVATED 9 MAY 1927 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

DEPLOYED DURING MAY 1927 TO CORINTO, NICARAGUA, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE 2D MARINE BRIGADE

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS AGAINST REBEL FORCES, MAY-JUNE 1927

DEACTIVATED 31 JULY 1927 AT LEON, NICARAGUA

REACTIVATED 7 JANUARY 1928 AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

DEPLOYED DURING JANUARY 1928 TO CORINTO, NICARAGUA, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE 2D MARINE BRIGADE

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS AGAINST REBEL FORCES, JANUARY 1928 - AUGUST 1929

DEACTIVATED 31 AUGUST 1929 ON BOARD THE USS *HENDERSON*

1941-1949

REACTIVATED 1 MARCH 1941 AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AS THE 11TH MARINES
AND ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1941 TO PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

RELOCATED DURING OCTOBER 1941 TO NEW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA

DEPLOYED DURING JUNE-JULY 1942 TO WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

*GUADALCANAL
EASTERN NEW GUINEA
NEW BRITAIN
PELELIU
OKINAWA*

REDEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1945 TO TANG-KU, CHINA

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA, SEPTEMBER 1945 - JANUARY 1947

REASSIGNED DURING JANUARY 1947 TO FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC

REDEPLOYED DURING JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1947 TO GUAM

RELOCATED DURING MAY 1947 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, AND REASSIGNED
TO THE 3D MARINE BRIGADE

REASSIGNED DURING JULY 1947 TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

1950-1964

DEPLOYED DURING AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1950 TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PARTICIPATED IN THE KOREAN WAR, AUGUST 1950 - JULY 1953,
OPERATING FROM

*PUSAN PERIMETER
INCHON-SEOUL
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
EAST CENTRAL FRONT
WESTERN FRONT*

PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE, JULY 1953 - MARCH 1955

RELOCATED DURING MARCH 1955 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1962

1965 - 1971

DEPLOYED DURING AUGUST 1965 TO CAMP HANSEN, OKINAWA

REDEPLOYED DURING JANUARY 1966 TO CHU LAI, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, AND
REASSIGNED TO THE 3D MARINE DIVISION

REASSIGNED DURING MARCH 1966 TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION

PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR IN VIETNAM, JANUARY 1966 - MARCH 1971, OPERATING FROM

*DA NANG
CHU LAI
HUE
QUANG TRI
PHU BAI
THUA THIEN
AN HOA*

RELOCATED DURING MARCH 1971 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

1972-1998

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
SEPTEMBER 1990 - MARCH 1991

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION SEA ANGEL, BANGLADESH, MAY-JUNE 1991

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION RESTORE HOPE, SOMALIA, DECEMBER 1992 - MARCH 1993

PARTICIPATED IN FIRE-FIGHTING EFFORTS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1994

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF THE HUNTER WARRIOR ADVANCED WARFIGHTING
EXPERIMENT, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1997

11th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND THREE BRONZE STARS

WORLD WAR II
GUADALCANAL-1942
PELELIU-NGESEBUS-1944
OKINAWA-1945

KOREA
1950
1950
1951

VIETNAM
1966
1966-1967
1967-1968

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

WORLD WAR II
CAPE GLOUCESTER - 1943-1944

KOREA
1952-1953

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990-1991

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

VIETNAM
1968

1994

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER

SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA"

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER AND TWO BRONZE STARS

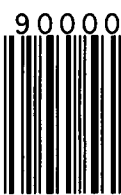
SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM STREAMER

VIETNAM MERITORIOUS UNIT CITATION CIVIL ACTIONS STREAMER

ISBN 0-16-050101-6



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The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared, as shown here, on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points, the device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.

